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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

A POOR MAN'S MEASURE.

It has been argued against the bill to regulate child labor in Virginia that it is a hardship on the poor people. On the contrary, the bill is for the benefit of the poor people, and it is a strange thing to us that any poor man should object to it. The children of the rich do not have to work, and this bill is certainly not intended for their benefit. The children of the rich are sent to the best schools; they are given time for play and recreation and healthful exercises; they are given opportunity to develop in body and mind and spirit; and every provision is made to educate them for business and professional life and the duties of citizenship. Therefore these children, when they grow up, will have a better chance in the world than those children of the poor who are made to work and who are deprived of the opportunities of development.

This sort of thing tends to make two classes of people—one highly developed and the other stunted. The tendency is towards aristocracy on the one hand and pauperism on the other, and that tendency is contrary to the spirit of democracy. We boast that all men are created free and equal, and while that is not literally true, it is our business to make it as nearly true as possible. We boast that in this country all men have the same chance, and while that is not literally true, it is our business to make it as nearly true as possible. In order to give all men the same chance, all children must have the same chance. But if the children of the poor are made to work in the factories during the formative period of life, and are thus stunted in physical growth as well as in mentality, while the children of the rich are educated, it is quite clear that in manhood and womanhood the one class will have the same chance that the other class has to succeed.

We despise everything that smacks of government paternalism, but there are certain duties of government in relation to the upbringing of the people which cannot be ignored even by a man of pronounced Democracy. The strength of this Republic is not in its factories, in its railroads, and in its money, but in its people. Wherever there is manhood suffrage, there must be education; and education is a very broad term. It is the duty of the State to provide the means of education for the children of the poor, because this is in the interest of society and good government. For the same reason, it is the duty of the State to prohibit factories from working children when they should be at play or at school, developing their minds and bodies. The selfish rich would be quite willing to see the public schools abolished, and to see the factories operated largely by the children of the poor, for that would give the rich an advantage over the poor and tend to make class distinction. Therefore, it is of vital importance to the poor to have good public schools, and to have such regulation of labor as will give their children an opportunity of development and prevent them from being dwarfed.

Taking a broad view of this question, looking to the future of the State, looking to the improvement of our citizenship, the Times-Dispatch is in favor of public schools and in favor of reasonable regulations of law which will prevent the children of the poor from being ground up in the factories.

A NORTHERN VIEW.

In a sensible article on "Negro Suffrage, North and South," the Philadelphia Record says:

"Mr. John S. Wise, of New York, a former Democratic Representative from Virginia, and now a Republican, because, he says, there is no difference in degree between the evil tendencies of the two parties, admits, with Secretary Root, that negro suffrage has proved a failure. But in the views of both Secretary Root and the ex-Virginian is revealed more of partisan bitterness than political philosophy. If, as they assert, the failure of negro suffrage in the South is due to the unjust enactments and race prejudice of Southern whites, the experiment is hardly less a failure in the North. In the Republic, city of Philadelphia, for example, the suffrage has bestowed little or no political or social advantage on the large number of negro voters."

The Fifteenth Amendment has proven to be a curse, rather than a blessing, to the negro, and has been responsible for most of the trouble that has occurred between the two races. If the Southern people had been left to work out this problem in their own way they would have found the best way, and would have solved the problem as far as it was possible to solve it. They would certainly have done very much better without the meddling of the North. They have now taken the matter into their own hands and are doing what should have been done from the start, and if the Northern people will let us alone it will be better for the negro. Many of the Northern people are learning this. The people of Philadelphia understand it, for they have a large number of negroes, and, therefore, a negro problem of their own. The truth is, the poor negro has been the victim of agitators from the start, and we suppose they will continue to victimize him to the end. Some of these agitators are sincere, and others have agitated for their own selfish purposes.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We hear no expression of regret that the Campbell investigation is nearing its end. The testimony is all in. Next week the case will be argued. After that the committee will prepare its report. Then it will be for the House of Delegates to decide whether the report and accompanying testimony shall be printed or not. If they are to be printed, then there will be considerable delay, for the verbatim report will make a very bulky volume. And there will be considerable cost, too. The inquiry into the charges made against Judge Campbell was unavoidable upon the part of the General Assembly, but the inevitable effect has been to set back legislative work. . . . Quite naturally the sensational and spicy proceedings before the investigators diverted the attention of nearly all members from the prosy routine of the committee rooms and legislative chambers.

To be sure, some progress has been made, but a vast—and appalling—amount of labor remains to be done. It is now suggested that it would be well for the two houses to appoint a Committee on Revision of the Laws and set it to work, while they take a recess to await its report. That would be a good plan, but we dare say members are not ready to adopt it yet. We suspect that they want to settle the meles and bounds of the new legislation before they order it to be shaped up and polished off. And then, too, there are some provisions of the Constitution which ought to be—must be—put into operation at once, yet cannot be without a certain amount of legislation.

The upshot of the matter is that members have a good deal of lost time to make up. Some of its work is very urgent and could not be referred to a committee which proposes to sit during the summer. Committee or no committee, members will "make no mistake if they move forward now with great liveliness."

"NO NEW THING."

In the reign of Trajan, Emperor of Rome, much was done in the way of public improvement in building roads and beautifying the city. New military routes were built in all directions, canals were constructed, the Apollon Vay was restored, the Pontine Marshes were partially drained and special attention was given to the subject of pure water for the citizens of the great city. In Trajan's time the great aqueducts were not enough to content the citizens of Rome, and complaints were often heard that the streams of water brought in them from the hills far away were often turbid and impure and polluted by the carelessness of supply which used them. "But now," says the historian, "the various sources of supply were kept carefully distinct, a lake was formed and reserved for separate uses, in which the waters of the Anio might stand and clear themselves after their headlong course over the rough mountain ground; and besides these and the purer streams of the Aqua Marcia, others were provided by the bounty of the present ruler and specially honored with his name."

And so we see that Superintendent Bolling's settling basin is no new thing under the sun. The idea is more than eighteen hundred years old, and if it succeeded in Rome, it ought to succeed in Richmond.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have such a flood of communications that we find some difficulty in printing them. We are glad to hear from the people, and our columns are ever open to the discussion of public questions. We invite subscribers to write, but we request them to be considerate. Be as concise and brief as possible. The brief communication has the best chance to get in and the best chance to be read. Busy men and women will not "wade through" a column letter unless it be wonderfully entertaining. Time is precious in this age. Again, we ask our correspondents to write plainly, and, if possible, to have their letters typewritten. Some of our communications are so carelessly written that the printer finds difficulty in reading them, and that wastes time. Some correspondents who consider the printer request the editor please "to correct all bad writing and mistakes." Poor editor. He is good natured, but he has troubles of his own.

Isn't it curious, too, that even to this day some write on both sides of the paper and others write anonymously. Reform it altogether; as Hamlet says: Be brief. Write plainly. Write only on one side of the paper. Be sure to sign your name. The name will not be published if you object, but we must know who you are before we can let you speak through our columns.

THOSE BOGUS BONDS.

It developed in the Supreme Court of New York the other day that those bogus Virginia bonds about which so much has been written are still circulating. In September last Julius Schroeder applied to the Importers and Traders Bank for a loan of \$5,000, and offered as security \$100,000 of Virginia three per cent. bonds. He obtained the money, but when he applied for another large loan, "the bank made inquiries," says the New York Sun, "of bond brokers as to the character of

the bonds before increasing Schroeder's loan. The brokers said that they believed the bonds to be genuine, but informed the bank that there was in existence an issue of Virginia bonds about which there was a question. The bank thereupon sent five of the bonds to a correspondent bank at Richmond, Va., and received word that the State authorities pronounced them fraudulent.

The Richmond bank's cashier wrote that the Second Auditor of the State had desired to cancel the bonds, but that he had not been allowed to do so, and the bonds were returned to the Importers and Traders Bank. The Richmond cashier enclosed a letter from the Second Auditor of Virginia, reciting that the bonds had been engraved in New York in 1882, had been rejected by the Virginia government and returned to the engravers by express, and were eventually sold at auction to pay express charges. Four hundred and thirty-one bonds were in that package, and the Virginia authorities had never been able to get hold of all of them to destroy them. The signatures of the State officers had been forged to the bonds obtained in that auction package. The Second Auditor expressed the hope that the New York bank would bring the matter to the attention of the criminal authorities.

The Richmond newspapers have time and again warned the public against these bogus bonds, and it is surprising that intelligent bankers should be deceived by them at this late date. But that does not alter the fact that the counterfeiters should be captured and destroyed. Did not the State have the right to destroy this batch when they were in the possession of the Second Auditor?

The French sardine fishermen are in desperate straits. There has been an almost total failure of catch of that fish, which has ever heretofore been abundant, and is always the most profitable of any fish that swims the French waters. The people who depend entirely upon this industry for a livelihood are now living upon charity, and active steps have been necessary on the part of the more fortunate in other lines of business in order that their suffering may be relieved.

These sardine fisheries failed without any warning whatever, and it was at first regarded as a freak of nature, but a scientific investigation connects the phenomenon with the French naval maneuvers of last September, when a great many submarine mines and torpedoes were exploded in practice work. It is now believed that these explosions account for the sudden and otherwise inexplicable failure of the sardine fisheries.

The South Carolina Legislature can beat any assembly of like character on the earth at doing curious things. That remarkable child labor bill it recently passed was a queer legislative freak, but the Senate has now seen the child labor bill and gone it about half a stack of chips better. It has just passed a bill which permits the old-time and cruel sport of cock-fighting in the State, "provided there shall be no gambling connected with it." The members of the South Carolina Senate are innocent, very innocent, legislators, or they think they have some very guileful constituents. The idea of a chicken fight without betting on the same! It is enough to make a game rooster laugh.

The battleship Oregon, the most famous vessel in the navy, had a narrow escape from wreck off the Japanese coast a few days ago. She was caught in a typhoon, during which she careened and rolled as much as thirty-five degrees. Several huge waves swept over her and flooded the ammunition holts, putting the auxiliary machinery out of order. For a time it was feared she would capsize, so fierce was the wind and so high the seas. Fortunately, she managed to live out the storm and reach Yokohama safely. The loss of the Oregon would have been the most serious disaster the navy could have sustained.

How badly wounded General James L. Kemper was at Gettysburg may be judged from the fact that his coffin was made for him in anticipation of his immediate death. That was in 1863. Ten years later, 1873, he was elected Governor of Virginia; but he never ceased to suffer from that wound. At times his agony was acute. Then some slight relief he found by walking the floor, which he had been known to do for four hours at a time, with only a few and brief intermissions when he seated himself.

In Baltimore it has been decided that affidavits must not be taken over a telephone. The affiant must "personally appear."

In this case Robert C. Rhodes, justice of the peace, was charged with a misdemeanor for taking an affidavit otherwise than as authorized by law, but the case was dismissed, the grand jury stating that it did so "because of the peculiar circumstances, but declaring that its action is not to be taken as a precedent."

And next summer the ice man will deny that the mercury went down to twelve this month and lingered in that neighborhood for a day or two.

Oratorical hyperboles will flummox the Campbell case next, and then, thanks to the movements of Father Time, we will be at the end.

When Colonel Bryan says he will not be a candidate for the presidency his statement can be relied upon. The Colonel is not a fisherman.

What has become of that Cuban real-estate treaty? Durdled under the "statehood omnibus," along with the trust-busting bills, we suspect.

Senator Teller is getting ready for another season of weeping. He says Senator Dewey has insulted him.

Leutenants Peary has reduced his price for finding the north pole from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Cheap at half the money.

The world refused to revolve around General Miles, and so General Miles went around the world.

New Mexico deserves credit for perlatency. This is her fourth effort to get in the Union.

General Uribe Uribe failed to kill him-

self because his gun was only single-barreled.

The ground-hog will be delighted this morning to know that he can make a shadow.

The hard freeze froze out a lot of germs that we will not have to buy medicine for next summer.

The private secretaryship to the President is a very good stepping-stone to the Cabinet.

Of course, it was the Monroe doctrine and its backing that saved Venezuela's mission. Who disputes it?

The Virginia editors have all flown back from Florida, but they have not all lit yet.

Norfolk always has something to jolly with. It is a paving problem now.

The rear guard of the frozen Florida pilgrims landed yesterday.

It is hard to keep the mercury down in this glorious climate of old Virginia.

With a Comment or Two.

The Congressmen are having nearly as hot a time of it in debates as the Virginia legislators and the lobbyists.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Wait for the argument of counsel and legislative debate on the Campbell case if you want to hear something warm enough to dispel a blizzard.

Says the Richmond Times-Dispatch: "Our friends over in North Carolina seem determined to settle the troublesome liquor question before the next general election, so as to have it out of the way of the parties."

Have it out of the way indeed! And how will it be put out of the way? Pass the London bill and the liquor men will "yow yow!" Don't pass it and the extreme element on the other side will do the same thing. No, brother; temperance agitation will continue to agitate, though it is as violent a times than at others. Greensboro Record.

That's the way of it, is it?

That legislator who has been drunk ever since he has been in Raleigh is no credit to the body of which he is a member or to the county that sent him, although his constituents probably knew this before they elected him.—Durham Herald.

That is a shot, not necessarily in the dark, and it's a hitter, wherever it lodges.

When a degenerate Virginian like John S. Wise attacks the people of the South, he is certainly a serious tax on their patience.—Florida Times-Union.

Yes, it does tax one's patience sometimes to pity the insane, but it is our Christian duty to do it.

A New York court holds that a wife has a right to help herself to the money that is in the pockets of her lord while he sleeps or is caught napping.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Good law. Wise judge.

Short Talks to the Legislature.

Brunswick Gazette: If the Virginia Legislature could be compelled to make one of its "junketing trips," not in cozy and comfortable parlor cars, but in the old-fashioned stage coaches, as they are called over the country roads as they are now, it would perhaps result in some sane and practical legislation for the betterment of the thoroughfares of the State.

Warrenton Virginian: The fathers and mothers ought to be educated in their own homes, by their own experience and the press and pulpit to know how and when to let their children work. Our word for it that ten out of every dozen will give them too little instead of too much to do. It is not a subject of legislation at all. If the Legislature has nothing to say about it, let it be dropped. Let us as well try to drench adults with catnip tea as to tell a mother what burden to put on her child.

Bolton Democrat: The Legislature seems to hang fire on the Barstow pure election bill. The safety and perpetuity of our republican institutions depends on the purity of the ballot, by which the will of the people will find free and fair expression.

We have experienced the evils of a large purchasable vote, and we have also seen that when votes are for sale, designing persons will be found who are ready to purchase these votes. That the negro element constituted a large proportion of that vote is true, but it is equally true that there is a large white element open to conviction and nothing is stronger to convince than money. We, therefore, will welcome any legislation that will abolish or even restrict the use of money or other valuable things in elections. With a pure ballot and fair elections, a better class of men will come to the front, and our governments, Federal and State, will be administered not to catch votes, but for the general welfare of the people.

Senators showed up strong on the Anderson annexation bill. And yet a growing town isn't a bad thing to have handy.

Newport News Press: The Legislature should provide for the appointment of a State Highway Commissioner, to whom the whole question of road improvement could be submitted. There are encouraging evidences of the fact that interest in the roads is being awakened in all sections of the State. An intelligent and capable commissioner undoubtedly could crystallize this sentiment into a united and efficient movement in the direction of a better system of highways in the State.

Hobson to Write a Novel.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, the "hero of the Merrimack," will write a novel and devote all his time to lecturing and literary work.

Captain Hobson, whose resignation from the navy was accepted last week, passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to New York. He was warmly welcomed to lecture to the public. The Captain said that he would not discuss war, love nor politics. He said that in the future his mission would be to educate the American people; that this was the great end of the world; that he would devote one-third of the world and therefore ought to have the largest navy in the world and as much to say in international affairs as all of Europe put together.—Chicago Chronicle.

Saving Spirits.

The latest phase of heresy comes from Trenton, New Jersey. The pastor of whose largest Lutheran Church admits that he spends hours every day preaching to the spirits. The church apparently does not encourage solidarity for the welfare of the other world, for members of its earthly congregation demand their pastor's resignation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Trend of Thought
In Dixie Land

Buffalo Times: Roosevelt is making preparations for a trip West. No visit to the Presidential suite of the South. The negro in the wood pile don't suit his ideas of welcome.

Knoxville Sentinel: Judge Parker's attitude in carefully avoiding any reference to a Presidential home while occupying a high judicial station is very well taken. If he is the right man the Democracy of the country will find it out in due time, and any lack of effort on his part to boost his own so-called boom will make his chances all the more excellent should he be found to be a logical "Presidential possibility."

Atlanta News: General Miles has returned from his trip around the world, and now Secretary Root and President Roosevelt can get together in a general kitchen. Once more and forget that they don't think the same way about the color question.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: We are feeling the need more and more each day of a powerful navy, and all that could be done should be done to build up our present one. If the late controversy with the allied powers had resulted in war we should have stood very little show indeed. Germany, England and Russia, the largest and strongest of the powers, have at all times found it most expedient to keep their navies as near perfection as possible.

Savannah News: At the present time the opinion is gaining ground in the North that political equality for the negro is practically impossible. In that section a view of the negro is spreading that did not exist here. The negro is not a native-born citizen of the country. That is the admission which Dr. Savage made in his sermon last Sunday. We have no doubt that the race problem will be settled, but not as the North started out to settle it.

Augusta Chronicle: The late Charles F. Crisp was a hissed New York at a Reform Club dinner. The metropolis could save Rome to beat the band, if Rome required saving in the good old way.

Personal and General.

Fifty million gallons of petroleum were produced in Burma and Assam last year.

Rear-Admiral George B. Balch, U. S. N., retired, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest living flag officer of the United States navy, has just celebrated his eighty-second birthday at his home in Baltimore.

David McLean, of Indianapolis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was born on a farm near Pittsburg. He rises at 5:30 A. M. and is at his office desk at 6:45 every morning.

Rev. Dr. Charles L. Spurgeon, of Orange, N. J., once an Indian, known to his fellows as Chief Blackbeard, is now a Presbyterian preacher at the head of a large congregation and deeply interested in all movements for the benefit of Indians.

In the interests of George H. Linsley, who has been teaching in Jersey City since 188, there has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature a bill providing that any teacher who has been in the public schools for a period of forty years or more may be retired on half-pay.

Professor Henry A. Peck, director of the Holden Observatory, Syracuse University, reports that on Saturday evening last he observed from there Glabacconi's comet. This is believed to be the first time this comet has been seen from this part of North America.

A Connecticut pastor has resigned his pulpit because his parishioners would not abandon their chief industry, tobacco raising.

A singular strike of priests has taken place at a friary at Lisbon. Three priests, members of a religious congregation, were suspended, whereupon others, in sympathy with them, declined to act until their colleagues were pardoned. Their superiors are much embarrassed, and the difficulty has not yet been solved.

The World's a Stage.

Ring down the curtain on "The Venezeulan Incident" and then note how swiftly the stage is set for "The Bulgarian complication." This is a fine old world, more interesting than any play ever written, and there's a plenty of comedy in its performances if one's sense of humor is on the alert. The allied Powers were unconsciously suspended, whereupon others, in sympathy with them, declined to act until their colleagues were pardoned. Their superiors are much embarrassed, and the difficulty has not yet been solved.

Folly of Indiscriminate Charity.

The only wise charity is that which makes use of helpful purpose by working through organized channels of relief. Remember this—every dollar that goes to the undeserving is just that much withheld from the deserving poor. Statistics prove that more than one-half of all relief, public and private, dispensed in large cities, goes to the professional beggars who force themselves upon the notice of the charitable inclined. This leaves less than half for the relief of the genuinely destitute who shrink from crowd but to the overflow point what crowd has to the Jamestown. The organized charities best search out these truly deserving cases and extend the needed help.—St. Louis Republic.

Richmond's Need.

Richmond needs larger hotel accommodations. If the Campbell and Charity contingents, with a sprinkling of painters and a few of the first water, worthy the who do when the Jamestown Exposition gets well under way?—Farmville Herald.

A Gem.

This tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Curry, which appeared in The Richmond Times-Dispatch, and from the pen of Rev. Dr. Hatcher, will live as a gem of the first water, worthy the noble subject and the noble author.—Farmville Herald.

Shoots and Sprouts.

To "teach the young idea to shoot." No wise instructor doubts. The proper way is just to put it through a course of sprouts.—Philadelphia Press.

A Compliment.

"Does she favor her father or her mother?" "Well, I should say she sort of compliments both of 'em."—Detroit Free Press.

DON'T YOU THINK SO?

Miss Lola B. Gary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gary, of No. 80 East Marshall Street, left yesterday, in company with her grandmother, Mrs. Mary B. Mallory, of Charlottesville, Va., for a visit to relatives in Knoxville, Tenn.

Now is the Time to
Use HYOMEI

Hyomei is positively guaranteed to cure Colds, Coughs, Catarrhs or your money will be refunded by your druggist.

An Hour With
Virginia Editors.

The Appomattox Times has this interesting item in its editorial column: "Really the prospect of early development of Buckingham's inexhaustible resources seems to be at hand. That energetic countyman, Mr. H. M. White, has succeeded in getting a company interested in the county's mineral property, whose capitalization is placed at a million dollars. They evidently mean business."

The Lynchburg News, the editor of which is a member of Congress, says: "It would be bad economy for Congress to refuse to build as many and as powerful ships as present and prospective conditions require to insure the safety of the country; and it is true, as the inquirer says, that a powerful and well-equipped navy is the best guarantee of peace. It would be better to spend a score or two of millions in building ships than for want of them to risk a war that might involve a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars."

The Clarke Courier, in discussing the cost of schools, says: "Certainly the average school term must not be less than eight months. The attendance should not be less than 75 per cent. of the school population and there should be at least one teacher for forty children. Good teachers cannot be had, even in the Southern States, for less than \$40 per month for eight months in the year, and the best demand a good deal more."

The Petersburg Index-Appel says: "The dispatches tell us that Senator Martin is for more money, and proposes to amend the naval appropriation bill so as to expend on the Norfolk navyyard \$53,000 instead of \$193,000 as now contemplated. The success of the Senator's efforts will probably not bring him his much personal glory with the untimely benefits to his constituency are much greater than all the speeches he or any other representative in Congress from Virginia can make in a lifetime, and that is what counts."

The Brunswick Gazette is also getting up on the "Hog and Hominy" platform. It says: "Sheep raising could be made a most profitable industry by the people of this county if they would only turn their attention to it, and could get rid of the worthless curs that roam at large, prey upon the flocks and in a single night perhaps destroy the anticipated profits for a year or more."

The Charlottesville Progress: "There is no other question in the politics of the country which wears so momentous an aspect as this of the political and social relation of the races. There is but one way in which it can be solved. To this all history testifies. In this, as in all anthropological discussions, the doctrine of the 'survival of the fittest' must be in the end prevail. To this must it come at last."

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

What We Waste. Generally speaking, we let what is most original and best in us be wasted. We reserve ourselves for a future which never comes.—Amiel.

Song of the Automobilist. My cup is overflowing. I've joy in life's brief span; I have a car, and I am free. A mounted policeman. —Punch Bowl.

The Professor. "Astigmatism," explained the doctor, "is an abnormal condition of the eyes, in which they appear to have different planes of vision, and you can see better with one than with the other."

He Had the Goods. Ernie—Why did she refuse him? I thought she said he was a man of sterling qualities. Helen—Yes, but she found a man with sterling silver.—Philadelphia Record.

The Climbers. How few would taste the bitter cup, How few would fret or sigh or frown, If no man tried while climbing up To push some other climber down. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Hard to Suit. "No, sir, I didn't get a solitary valentine. 'Don't care, do you?' 'Yes, I do. It looks like a studied neglect.' If I remember right, you were threatening to sue somebody last year because the neighbors sent you a lot of atrocious and libelous comic valentines."

Shots and Sprouts. To "teach the young idea to shoot." No wise instructor doubts. The proper way is just to put it through a course of sprouts.—Philadelphia Press.

A Compliment. "Does she favor her father or her mother?" "Well, I should say she sort of compliments both of 'em."—Detroit Free Press.

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A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to repeal the law against giving free passes as it applies to State officials. The thing to do with that bill is to kill it quick. State officials ought not to be so objecting to any railroad, they ought to accept courtesies from none, they ought to pay their way when they ride like other folks. The free pass method of bribery or silence has been put under the sword in North Carolina. Let it stay there.

The Concord Tribune says: "The reunion of the North Carolinians to be held in Greensboro will give the people of the State a good opportunity to look over the crowd of North Carolinians who have left the State and done well, many of whom have succeeded far beyond the average. Well may North Carolina be proud of their contribution to the nation, and the home-coming of so many will give us good reasons to rejoice and keep up the good work, meantime trying to keep more of these men in the State."

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